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SECRETARY DULLES' DECLARATION WELCOMED IN VIENNA. The statement by American Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, as reported by the Associated Press, to the effect that the United States is prepared to offer the Soviet Union a guarantee that Austria will not be used as the starting point for aggressive actions, has been noted with satisfaction in Vienna, writes the "Wiener Zeitung" of October 8. The fact that the Western powers have no intention of using or developing Austria as a military base is described by the Austrian Foreign Ministry as confirmation of the correctness of the policy thus far pursued by Austria. In this connection, reference is made to the recent statement by Austrian Chancellor Julius Raab that Austria has no intention of adhering to any military pact, and Secretary Dulles' declaration is seen as being in agreement with this Austrian standpoint. It is emphasized in Vienna that such an attitude is not to be construed as reflecting a philosophy of neutralism, and that the Austrian Government will reserve complete freedom of decision and action to oppose, if need be, all undemocratic influences and to maintain any ties which may be deemed necessary to preserve the economic existence of the country.

NEW SOVIET NOTE A DISAPPOINTMENT TO AUSTRIA.

On September 30 the Soviet Union submitted a note to the Western Powers in which it failed to respond to their invitation to Moscow to participate in a four-power meeting at Lugano. Inasmuch as the West had proposed that the meeting be called to clarify the Austrian as well as the German problem, the Soviet reply and attitude gave rise to disappointment.

On the subject of Austria, the new Soviet note merely states that this question should be discussed "through ordinary diplomatic channels." Thus, the Soviet Union has once again failed to accept an invitation of the Western powers to negotiate on the restoration of complete freedom and sovereignty to Austria.

AUSTRIAN REPLY TO MOSCOW PLACES RESPONSIBILITY FOR STATE TREATY SQUARELY AT DOOR OF BIG POWERS. In a clear-cut statement before the Executive Committee of the Austrian Parliament on the subject of the latest Austrian note to the Soviet Government (see AUSTRIAN INFORMATION Bulletin, Vol. VI, No. 18), Foreign Minister Karl Gruber said:

"First of all, a stop should be put to the attempt to make Austria responsible for the lack of progress in negotiations (on conclusion of the state treaty - Ed.). The dispute over

(continued on p. 3)

CHANCELLOR RAAB SAYS DEMANDS OF RUSSIANS NO LONGER JUSTIFIED. Speaking at a state assembly election rally in Villach, Austrian Chancellor Julius Raab declared that the value of the so-called German assets in the Soviet zone of Austria no longer corresponded to the 150 million dollars stipulated in the state treaty draft as the amount of settlement to be paid by Austria. The Chancellor added that since her freedom is at stake, Austria would nevertheless make her due contribution to the realization of this freedom. He indicated that the continuing flow of wealth from the Soviet zone to the East was costing Austria much more than the proposed settlement figure.

On the subject of trade with the East, the Chancellor declared that Austria certainly desires to carry on such trade but only when her borders revert to her own control. (These borders are presently controlled by the Soviets - Ed.)

In connection with the expected state treaty negotiations, Chancellor Raab stated, that Austria insists on participating a demand which the big powers would probably support. He emphasized that there must be no repetition of what happened at Saint-Germain (where the peace treaty with Austria after the First World War was drawn up - Ed.), when Austria was left to cool her heels outside and not asked her views.

FOREIGN MINISTER GRUBER OUTLINES GOALS OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICY. Deputizing for the Austrian Chancellor at a ceremony on October 4 in which six newly constructed apartment houses and several one-family houses were opened for public rental, Foreign Minister Gruber took the occasion to deliver a speech on foreign and domestic policy goals.

First of all, the Minister dealt with the continuing serious housing shortage in Austria, declaring: "Peace is the first prerequisite for solving the housing problem. For this reason there is need for a policy which strives for peace and which can also preserve it. Peace, freedom and justice must go hand in hand. In order to attain this goal, Austria will do everything in her power, even though this may not amount to very much since the decision lies primarily with the responsible big powers. Nevertheless, the Austrian nation enjoys the admiration of the entire world for the reasonableness, prudence and moral strength with which it has countered all obstacles in the years since 1945, and its determination to carry on reconstruction is widely recognized."

In the matter of domestic policy, Dr. Gruber declared that it is the goal of his party, the Austrian People's Party, to free the people from their situation of dependency, social and

otherwise. Declaring that this must not be accomplished unilaterally, he emphasized that it would be erroneous to replace an all-powerful employer class by an all-powerful bureaucracy. He indicated that the People's Party would reject both of these alternatives. Promising that the Party would endeavor to bring about a high level of employment, he emphasized however that it would carry out this program only on the basis of stability and a strong currency, not on the basis of inflation.

PRESIDENT KOERNER VISITS CARINTHIA. President Theodor Koerner of Austria recently paid a two-day visit to the province of Carinthia. Accompanied by Social Welfare Minister Maisel, Austrian Trade-Union Federation President Boehm and Archbishop Koestner, the President opened apprentice workshops in the cities of Krumpendorf and Villach.

President Koerner declared in his official speech that these were the third and fourth apprentice centers which he had opened this year. He said that with these achievements in the field of youth welfare and reconstruction, Austria and her trade-union movement had provided additional evidence that the new Austria knows how to cope with the problems of the day. Dr. Koerner stated that Austria would never be able to find her economic salvation in the field of mass production by competing with the big powers but that she must endeavor, with a feeling of pride, to maintain and improve the long-standing reputation which high-quality Austrian workmanship enjoys throughout the world. He added that the establishment of good youth training centers was one of the best means of achieving this end.

RAAB, GRUBER AND KREISKY ON STATE VISIT TO PARIS. At the invitation of the French Government, Austrian Chancellor Julius Raab, accompanied by Foreign Minister Karl Gruber and Dr. Bruno Kreisky, Undersecretary of the Foreign Office, paid a state visit to Paris at the end of September. The Austrian statesmen were received by French President Vincent Auriol, Prime Minister Laniel and Foreign Minister Bidault, with whom they had extensive talks.

Following his return to Vienna, Chancellor Raab declared that the state visit had provided an occasion to request the French Government to help Austria in obtaining a state treaty, to bring about a reduction in the number of French occupation troops and to work for the release of private property requisitioned by the French occupation authorities. He indicated that all the competent French authorities had given assurances that they would support Austria in her efforts to regain her freedom. Other questions, too, would be given favorable consideration by the French statesmen, Chancellor Raab declared, adding that the French Government will notify Austria in a note of its actions in this connection. Raab indicated that in the economic sphere problems involving the European Payments Union had also been discussed and various agreements reached.

Foreign Minister Gruber emphasized that the visit had been a clear-cut "business trip" and that it was now to be

expected that France would reduce her troop contingents, especially in Vorarlberg and Tyrol. He declared that Austria and France share the opinion that the problem of the Austrian state treaty must be dealt with separately from other world issues, adding that a waiting period was necessary, however, as long as it is still not clear how the Big Powers will undertake general consultations.

Dr. Gruber declared in conclusion that the visit of the Austrian political leaders to Paris would also contribute to closer economic and cultural relations between Austria and France.

Speaking at a meeting in Innsbruck, Undersecretary Kreisky reported that during their visit the Austrian political leaders had everywhere found admiration for Austria's economic recovery. He said that this positive development of Austria had very fittingly been credited to the collaboration of the two big Austrian parties. Dr. Kreisky concluded his speech with the observation that, thanks to the political maturity of the Austrian people and its great sacrifices, the name of Austria again enjoys universal respect.

ESTABLISHMENT OF FEDERAL ARMY WOULD PROTECT AUSTRIA'S PEACE AND FREEDOM. Ferdinand Graf, Austrian Undersecretary in the Ministry of the Interior, declared at a recent gathering that Austria must be accorded as soon as possible the right to set up a federal army. He said that this Austrian fighting force would prevent a dangerous vacuum from arising in Austria after the withdrawal of the occupation troops and would see to it that the inviolability of Austria's frontiers was guaranteed and that internal order was maintained.

"The replacement of foreign uniforms by an Austrian uniform," declared Graf, "would be a decisive step toward consolidating Austrian peace."

RUSSIAN DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS DECLARE THEY NO LONGER HAVE JURISDICTION OVER AUSTRIAN AFFAIRS. A number of Soviet district headquarters in the Russian zone of Austria have reduced their contacts with Austrian officials. Until now, Austrian officials had been compelled to notify Russian district headquarters of all important developments within their area of jurisdiction. However, these district headquarters recently declared that they were no longer competent in such matters and that henceforth, Austrian affairs were solely the concern of the provincial headquarters. Furthermore, for some time Russian liaison officers have no longer been making appearances at the offices of Austrian district officials.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT CALLS FOR FOUR-POWER CONFERENCE ON AUSTRIA. At the conclusion of its fall session, the Consultative Assembly of the European Council, often called the European Parliament, unanimously adopted a resolution calling on the world powers to hold a four-power conference on Austria. Fourteen European nations belong to the European Parliament.

AUSTRIAN DELEGATION PARTICIPATES IN ANNUAL MEETING OF INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION IN WASHINGTON. This year's annual meeting of the Interparliamentary Union is being held, at the invitation of the United States, in Washington, D.C., from October 9-15. The Austrian delegation participating in this gathering arrived in New York at the beginning of October and proceeded to the capital.

The members of the Austrian delegation are Deputy Bertold Stuerck (People's party), Deputy Ernst Koref (Socialist party) and Deputy Lujo Tonicic (People's party).

Austria already has a long tradition of collaboration with the Interparliamentary Union.

Dr. Tonicic, in order to attend the meeting of the Union, is interrupting a study trip through this country at the invitation of the Governmental Affairs Institute. He will continue this trip after the meeting is over. Another study trip to the United States, which ended on October 10, was made by Deputy Herbert Kraus (League of Independents).

AMERICAN DIPLOMATS MEET IN VIENNA. On September 22 there was a meeting at the U.S. Embassy in Vienna of American diplomatic representatives in seven, mainly East European, countries. Chairman of the meeting was Livingstone T. Merchant, Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, who made courtesy calls on Chancellor Julius Raab, Vice Chancellor Adolf Schaerf and Foreign Minister Karl Gruber. In addition to the American ambassadors and ministers to Rumania, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, the meeting was also attended by the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany, Dr. James B. Conant, the American Ambassador in Moscow, Charles Bohlen, and the American Ambassador in Austria, Llewellyn E. Thompson. The meeting was concerned exclusively with questions of American foreign policy.

FOREIGN MINISTER GRUBER COMPLETES HIS BOOK ON AUSTRIAN FOREIGN POLICY. Austrian Foreign Minister Karl Gruber has completed work on a book in which he discussed Austria's foreign policy since the end of the Second World War. As might be expected, the continued efforts of Austria to obtain conclusion of the state treaty are the central theme of the book.

AUSTRIA STILL SHELTERS MORE THAN 286,000 REFUGEES. According to the latest statistics, 286,460 refugees, mainly from countries which are now Communist, are still living in Austria.

Immediately after the end of the Second World War there were approximately 1,700,000 refugees in Austria. About one million of these have left the country during the past eight years. During this period, some 300,000 refugees, most of them German-speaking natives of the countries which formerly belonged to the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, acquired Austrian citizenship. However, the remaining 286,460 refugees still represent more than four percent of the Austrian population.

Austria Replies Moscow (continued from p. 1)

responsibility for this state of affairs, even if only formally, should be placed squarely at the door of the great powers where it belongs, because they are the ones who bear the moral responsibility for the continued military occupation of our country."

Dr. Gruber then conceded that the international political situation is currently in a state of flux and that the big powers are undoubtedly on the point of making important decisions. "We should like to facilitate these decisions," said Dr. Gruber, "and I consider it by no means impossible that the realization is growing on all sides that the slight advantages from the continued military occupation of our country cannot outweigh the serious disadvantages to the great powers. For, in all of these countries, there will presumably be more and more criticism to the effect that such a policy with regard to Austria is likely to damage the national interests of the country pursuing it. The responsibility for a policy of 'deferred peace' will certainly one day become a serious matter for the responsible party. It is possible that the Austrian note of reply will help to open the door of understanding a little wider."

During the ensuing debate, the Foreign Minister emphasized that Austria will never submit to conditions which would open to enemies of the Constitution a door barred to them by an unmistakable vote of the people. In reply to objections of the League of Independents that Austria would be deprived of such sovereign rights as the privilege of concluding military agreements in the event the original treaty draft went into effect, the Foreign Minister declared: "The non-participation in military alliances does not mean that Austria would be excluded from international cooperation... The important thing at the present time is that no side can claim that there is any formal obstacle to further negotiation... The present note in no way precludes the final content of the treaty."

AUSTRIANSCHILLING WELL ON THE WAY TO BECOMING HARD CURRENCY. Minister of Finance Reinhard Kamitz declared in an interview that Austria's currency, despite the great foreign-exchange reserves of the National Bank and the Austrian credit position in the European Payments Union, cannot yet be described as a "hard currency." Dr. Kamitz emphasized, however, that the Austrian schilling was well on the way to becoming freely convertible and thereby a hard currency. He reported that he had discussed numerous projects at the 8th annual meeting of the World Bank in Washington which were designed to create the prerequisites for free convertibility of the schilling.

Minister Kamitz said that he had been asked at the World Bank to greet the annual meeting in the name of the European participants. He added that he had been told this honor had been paid to Austria because it was unanimously felt that Austria's financial and economic policy had made the most astonishing and welcome progress since the last meeting of the World Bank.

The Finance Minister then reported that two American experts will come to Austria this fall to check the final requirements for a World Bank loan to finance the construction of the big Reisseck power plant. Approval of this World

Bank loan to Austria is therefore expected at the beginning of 1954. Dr. Kamitz said that he had also succeeded in presenting other Austrian loan projects at the World Bank meeting in Washington, above all the hope that the Bank would share one-third or one-fourth of the cost of building the projected express highway between Vienna and Salzburg. He added that promises were given him that the project would be given sympathetic consideration as soon as the Austrian plans for the highway were available in final form.

AUSTRIAN TRADE TALKS SCHEDULED WITH 17 COUNTRIES. During the present and following months Austrian trade delegations will hold talks with 17 governments concerning the conclusion of new customs and trade agreements or the revision of old ones. Thus, in the period between October 1953 and January 1954 negotiations will be held with the following countries: Greece, Turkey, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, India, Brazil, France, Spain, Norway, the German Federal Republic (Western Germany), Czechoslovakia, Italy, Belgium, Rumania and Sweden.

In addition, Austria will participate in the GATT (General Agreement on Trades and Tariffs) negotiations on international customs and freight tariff rates. She will also confer with Italy on revision of the trade agreements between North and South Tyrol.

F.A.O. DIRECTOR SAYS AUSTRIA HAS ONE OF EUROPE'S MOST MODERN LUMBER INDUSTRIES. Mr. Norris Dodd, General Director of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), accompanied by Mr. Glesinger, FAO commissioner for Europe, has arrived in Austria to study problems of forestry and of the lumber industry. Mr. Dodd declared in a press conference that Austria has fulfilled by 120 percent the plan drawn up years back for the development of her forests. This plan originally provided for investments amounting to 1.9 billion schillings. Since that time Austria has constructed 2,500 kilometers in new roads, he declared, indicating further that Austria's saw mills are even more modern than the leading German plants and that the plywood factory in the city of Linz is the most modern in Europe.

In conclusion, Mr. Dodd predicted rapid economic recovery for Austria if the country continues along the path it has followed so far.

NEW TRANSFORMER SUBSTATION CONNECTS ELECTRIC POWER LINES OF AUSTRIA AND ITALY. Following the completion and opening of the new Austrian transformer substation at Lienz, the electric power lines of Austria and Italy were joined at the end of September. Austrian Minister of Nationalized Industries Waldbrunner, who presided at the solemn opening ceremonies, declared that with the completion of the transmission lines from the Austrian Power Station at Reisseck to Pelos via Lienz the power networks of the Austrian and Italian electrical companies were connected for the first time in history. "In addition to meeting the requirements of her own consumers," declared Minister Waldbrunner, "Austria is hereby also making an important contribution to the power supply of Central Europe."

PIG-IRON PRODUCTION WITH ELECTRIC POWER PLANNED. Austria is planning in the very near future to replace the traditional blast furnaces which use bituminous coal as fuel by modern electric smelting furnaces.

This announcement was made by Dr. Oberegger, General Director of the Alpine-Montangesellschaft, who indicated that as a result of this innovation Austria's importation of bituminous coal could be reduced considerably. The Alpine-Montangesellschaft has recently carried out a number of tests with Austrian iron ores in Italian smelting plants which are already using electric smelting furnaces and has obtained very successful results. The smelted pig iron is said to be of excellent quality.

In conclusion, however, Dr. Oberegger declared that the installation of electric smelting furnaces in the Austrian iron-works at Donawitz will have to wait until Austrian electric power production is large enough to meet the power requirements of these furnaces.

LARGE COLD-STORAGE PLANT PLANNED IN FREE TRADE ZONE OF LINZ DANUBE PORT. In the near future one of the largest cold-storage plants in Central Europe is to be built in the free-port area of Linz. The installation, which will cost some twenty million schillings, will be built with private capital. Credits for the project have already been obtained.

The announcement of plans to build a cold-storage plant immediately gave rise to an offer by a group of Danish exporters, who indicated their willingness to equip the plant with the most modern machinery and to store a large part of their food exports in Linz for deep-freezing. Thus, the surface area of the plant, originally planned to be 43,000 sq.ft., will be expanded to 64,500 sq.ft. Later on, the operation and ownership of the plant will be taken over by a joint-stock company. The construction of the big cold-storage plant in the free-port of Linz has already given rise to new plans for expansion of facilities. Among other things, the development of a big food processing industry is being considered.

PUCH WORKS PLANS ASSEMBLY AGREEMENT WITH AUSTRALIA. The "Puch" Motorcycle Corporation of Austria is currently negotiating with a firm in Sydney for the establishment of a Puch assembly plant in Australia. Because of the great demand for them, Puch motorcycles are presently being assembled with original Puch parts in numerous European countries on the basis of assembling agreements. Puch is now planning to extend its operations to the Pacific area.

INCREASED GLASS-WOOL PRODUCTION IN AUSTRIA. Austrian glass-wool spinning mills have recently registered a considerable increase in production. The principal reason for this development is the increased use of glass-wool in the building industry, where it is now considered one of the most important insulating materials. Austrian industry has also begun the production of acoustic glass mats for equipping moving-picture theaters and concert halls. The manufacture of glass silk for electrical insulation will begin this year.

"GABLONZER BIJOUTERIE-GENOSSENSCHAFT" HAS ESTABLISHED OVER 40 WORKSHOPS IN UPPER AUSTRIA.

The "Gablonzer Bijouteries und Schmuckwarenerzeuger-Genossenschaft" (Gablonz Jewelry and Costume-Jewelry Cooperative -Ed.), at an expenditure of 400,000 schillings, has set up 42 new workshops in Upper Austria. This cooperative was founded by Gablonz costume-jewelry artisans who were expelled from Czechoslovakia and have found a new home in Austria. At the present time it comprises 180 firms employing more than 2,500 persons. During the year 1952 the exports of the cooperative amounted to 87 million schillings and the figures for 1953 are expected to be even higher.

TYROLEAN SKI CONSTRUCTOR INVENTS GLASS SKIS.

The Tyrolean ski constructor N. Ober recently announced that he had invented the first glass ski and that he was already marketing it. Several famous ski instructors at the winter resort of Kitzbuehl have subjected the glass ski to severe tests during the past two winters, using it in all temperatures, on all kinds of terrain and in every kind of snow. According to their findings, the glass ski proved to be approximately three times as resistant to breaking as the best glued hickory ski. At the same time, its weight does not exceed that of the latter ski whereas its elasticity is far greater than that of any wooden ski. Thus, the glass ski made an excellent showing. The new glass skis will not cost any more than a pair of good wooden skis. The glass ski consists of three layers: a wooden core, a layer of glass and a plastic covering with an unusually high gliding capacity.

ELEVEN EUROPEAN HIGHWAYS TO INTERSECT AUSTRIA

The Economic and Social Council of the United Nations has drafted a huge transportation plan for Europe which provides for the expansion of European highways into great transportation arteries and for the connecting of all the important areas of Europe by means of direct routes. This network of vehicular highways would extend from Portugal to the Black Sea and from Norway to Sicily. No fewer than eleven of the planned super-highways would cross Austrian territory, thereby transforming Austria into the "traffic turntable" of Europe.

According to the plan of the United Nations, the following roads would lead through Austria: 1. London-Vienna-Belgrade-Alexandropolis; 2. Rome-Berlin-Oslo-Skibotton; 3. Chagny-Innsbruck-Salzburg, which would then connect with 4. Trieste-Prague-Stettin; 5. Paris-Salzburg, connecting with the other highways converging at Salzburg; 6. Rome-Vienna-Warsaw; 7. The connecting road Klagenfurt-Ljubljana; 8. The connecting road Bruck an der Mur-Graz-Spielfeldstrass-Marburg; 9. The connecting road Vienna-Znaim-Iglau-Prague; 10. The connecting road St. Margarethen-Bregenz-Lindau-Munich and 11. The Woergl-Rosenheim branch road.

Austrian quarters declared in connection with this project that Austria's highway network already meets most of the requirements laid down by the Economic and Social Council and that it would have an important supplement in the planned Vienna-Salzburg express highway.

OVER 1.5 MILLION REGISTERED RADIO SETS IN AUSTRIA.

The recently published activities report for 1952 of all radio stations in Austria indicates that there are now 1,549,820 radio sets in use for a population of approximately seven million. Austria is thus one of the leading European countries in per capita ownership of radio sets. In the year 1924 there were only 94,000 sets in Austria, by 1937 there were over half a million. It was only after the Second World War that the million figure was exceeded.

Another item of interest is the percentual distribution of the programs broadcast by the individual stations. During 1952 the American-controlled Red-White-Red network broadcast a total of 8,018 hours. Of these 3,931 were devoted to music and 3,571 to the spoken word. The figures break down as follows: serious music, 14.8%; light music, 35.6%; science, 21.7%; literature, 10.8%; school programs, 3%; commercials, 4.8%; request concerts, 2.4%; features, 1.4%; sports, 2.1%; news, 7.1%; and programs of the U.S. Occupation Force, 7.3%.

The Russian-controlled Ravag network shows almost the same program distribution, with the sole difference that its science broadcasts were greatly curtailed in order to make place for propaganda broadcasts. The Russians laid claim to a total of 12.3% of the entire broadcasting time.

Whereas the American occupation power has invested approximately 17 million schillings for the expansion and upkeep of the Austrian stations it operates, the Soviets met the operating costs of their stations exclusively from fees paid by the Austrians and invested no money themselves.

*Readers are invited to reprint or quote material from
AUSTRIAN TRADE BULLETIN*

SUMMER OF 1953 IS RECORD TOURIST SEASON FOR AUSTRIA.

Tourist trade in Austria this year broke all previous records. Solely in the period from the beginning of May to the end of August, a total of 4,775,726 overnight accommodations for foreign tourists was registered. In 1952 the number of overnight accommodations for foreigners was only 3,683,093. This represents an increase in tourist trade of 1.1 million accommodations, or of some 30 percent, as compared with the previous year. By the end of August foreign exchange receipts from the tourist trade amounted to 1.2 billion schillings. For the first eight months of the present year, this sum already amounts to 400 million more than the receipts for the entire year of 1952. It is estimated that foreign exchange earnings by the end of the year will amount to approximately 1.5 billion schillings, which would be double the receipts for 1952.

For the country as a whole, German, British, French and Dutch tourists represented the greatest number of foreign guests, while in the capital city of Vienna most tourists came from the United States, Italy and France. For the first time since the end of the Second World War, it proved necessary, on the occasion of the Vienna Fall Fair, to provide private lodgings for foreign tourists because hotels were completely filled.

CULTURE AND SCIENCE

EINEM'S "THE TRIAL" WILL HAVE AMERICAN PREMIERE ON OCTOBER 22. The latest major operatic work of the Austrian composer Gottfried von Einem, "The Trial," will be given its American premiere at the New York City Center on October 22, with a repeat performance on November 1. The musical direction of both performances is in the hands of the conductor Joseph Rosenstock.

The world premiere of the opera took place during the Salzburg Festival last summer and the work was received with undivided, and to a large extent enthusiastic, approval by the critics. Based on Franz Kafka's novel of the same name, the opera's composer uses the original dialogue almost verbatim. The leading figure in the story is Josef K., a lowly bank employee who is not otherwise identified and who, through no fault of his own, becomes entangled with the law and is haled before a court. He fails to take advantage of any of the opportunities still available to him for escaping this hellish predicament because he neither knows the tactics of the system nor grasps the full seriousness of the situation. In the course of the trial the self-effacing bank employee, who himself had hardly come to grips with the realities of life, is faced for the first time with great inward problems, including the question of his relations to the other sex. All of these factors combine to bar his last road of escape from threatening disaster. The final scene of the opera shows Joseph K. in a cathedral. Here, for the first time, he realizes fully the course which fate has taken. He turns into a prosecutor and stigmatizes the court. Only through this process does he acquire full insight into his life, and, in the awareness of this insight, proceeds to his execution in a spirit of inner freedom and release.

Gottfried von Einem has invested this highly dramatic material, which sharply points up the problems of our times, with thrilling and absorbing music. It is modern music although it adheres to the rules of the old school. During his last visit to the United States, when questioned about the style of his work, von Einem declared: "I hope, (it is) my own."

ELISABETH SCHWARZKOPF SINGS IN TOWN HALL. The famous Vienna soprano Elisabeth Schwarzkopf will sing at the opening concert of the newly organized Concert Society of New York in Town Hall on October 25. The concert begins at 5:30 p.m. and is the only one which Miss Schwarzkopf will give during her present visit to the United States.

VIENNA KUENSTLERHAUS PLANS ANTON FEISTAUER EXHIBITION. In mid-November the Vienna Kuenstlerhaus plans to organize an exhibition of the life work of the famous Salzburg painter Anton Feistauer (1897-1930). The display will include pastels, drawings, portraits and landscapes by this important Austrian artist. The center of the exhibition will feature sections of his famous frescoes for the Salzburg Festival Theater which were removed during the Hitler period but were saved from complete destruction. It was impossible, to rescue some parts of these frescoes.

FAMED SALZBURG MARIONETTE THEATER TOURING U.S. AND CANADA. The world-famous Salzburg Marionette Theater arrived in the United States early in October to begin its coast-to-coast tour. The ensemble will also give a number of performances in Canada and remain in America until the end of February. The schedule of the group, which began its tour in Canada on October 10, provides for appearances in the following cities:

October	23 Santa Barbara, Cal.	22 St. Louis, Mo.
24 Rapid City, So. Dak.	24 Occidental Coll., L.A.	23 Elmhurst, Ill.
26 Greeley, Colo.	25-30 Los Angeles, Cal.	30 Chicago, Ill.
27 Boulder, Colo.	December	31 Chicago, Ill.
28 Colorado Springs, Colo.	1 Claremont, Cal.	February
29 Lamar, Colo.	12 El Paso, Texas	1 Winnetka, Ill.
30 Pueblo, Colo.	14 Bartlesville, Oklahoma	1 Milwaukee, Wis.
31 Denver, Colo.	25 Brooklyn, N.Y.	6 Washington, D.C.
November	26 Brooklyn, N.Y.	7 Baltimore, Md.
3 Elko, Nevada	27-31 Toronto, Canada	10 Greensboro, N.C.
4 Reno, Nevada	January	12 Hempstead, L.I.
5 Sacramento, Cal.	1 Toronto	13 Richmond, Va.
10 San Rafael, Cal.	2 Toronto	14 Norfolk, Va.
14 San Francisco, Cal.	9 Cleveland, Ohio	16 Waterbury, Conn.
15 Vallejo, Cal.	13 Columbus, Ohio	18 Norristown, Pa.
19 Watsonville, Cal.	15 Bowling Green, Ohio	20 Lawrence, L.I.
20 Carmel, Cal.	16 Pittsburgh, Pa.	Y.M.H.A.
22 Visalia, Cal.	21 Indianapolis, Ind.	New York

PREMIERE OF NEW HOCHWAEELDER PLAY AT VIENNA BURGTHEATER. Fritz Hochwaeelder's latest stage work, "Donadieu," had its world premiere at the Vienna Burgtheater on October 2. Both the public and the critics received the work with enthusiasm and high praise.

The play is based on Ferdinand Meyer's ballad "Die Fuesse im Feuer" and adheres largely to the contents of the original. Donadieu is the name of the Huguenot lord of the manor of Galargues, a small village in southern France. One summer evening in 1629 two royal officers seek shelter in Donadieu's castle during a storm. One of them, Du Bosc, recognizes the castle as the site where, several years ago, he murdered the lady of the manor. Donadieu also recognizes the murderer of his wife, but, honoring the hospitality to which he has pledged himself, does not demand justice until he is released from his pledge. Du Bosc, however, is protected by his comrade Lavalette, to whom he has sworn that he is not the murderer.

Later on, the tables are turned when the cause of the Huguenots is lost. Du Bosc now demands the head of Donadieu in order to murder him, as he murdered his wife, and thereby get rid of the avenger. He provokes Donadieu with the intention of inciting him to commit a rash action against a royal officer. But Donadieu has given up his vengeance and has commended himself to God. When Du Bosc is unable to break down the resoluteness of Donadieu he bursts into a rage and cynically confesses the murder to his face. Donadieu still takes no action himself and it is Lavalette, to whom Du Bosc had lied, who now becomes the avenger and executes Du Bosc.

The leading role was played by the actor Ernst Deutsch, who is also known in the U.S. He was supported by Albin Skoda (Du Bosc), Fred Liewehr (Lavalette), Josef Meinrad and Hilde Mikulicz, all of the Burgtheater.

AUSTRIAN AIRMAIL STAMP SERIES NOW COMPLETE. The new Austrian airmail stamp series, the first issues of which appeared in 1950, was completed in September of the present year. In addition to the 60 groschen, 2 schilling and 20 schilling denominations which are already in circulation, the series now includes the following values: 1 schilling, 3 schillings, 5 schillings and 10 schillings. Thus, the complete set includes seven stamps.

All of the issues are 38.5 by 29.8 mm. in size and feature the following illustrations and colors: 60 groschen - two flying crows, violet-blue; 1 schilling - three swallows in flight, steel blue; 2 schillings - five flying mews, grey-blue; 3 schillings - two comorants, blue-green; 5 schillings - a flying buzzard, reddish brown; 10 schillings - a flying heron, violet-grey; 20 schillings - a golden eagle, brown-black.

The illustrations were designed by the painter Hans Strohofer, a Professor and member of the Academy. All of the birds pictured belong to Austria's native fauna. The paper on which they are printed is ordinary white postage-stamp paper; the perforations are 13-3/4 by 14-1/4 per 2 cm. The stamps are printed by the State Printing Office.

AUSTRIAN ATOMIC SCIENTIST IS NAMED DIRECTOR OF MAX PLANCK INSTITUTE. The Austrian-born atomic scientist Professor Friedrich Paneth, who is presently teaching at the University of Durham in England, has been appointed director of the well-known Max Planck Institute in Mainz. Professor Paneth became a British citizen some years ago.

EUROPEAN STUDENT PRESS REPRESENTATIVES MEET IN VIENNA. The third meeting of the student press of Europe was held in Vienna between September 27 and October 1. Editors-in-chief and delegates of nearly all student newspapers and magazines in the free countries of Europe participated in the conference. The purpose of the meeting was to effect an exchange of valuable information and experience, as well as to bring about closer collaboration between the students of the various European countries.

The first and second meetings of the European student press took place in West Berlin and Paris in 1951 and 1952.

SALZBURG MOZARTEUM ORCHESTRA PLANNING TO INCREASE FOREIGN APPEARANCES. The well-known orchestra of the Salzburg Mozarteum is planning to increase the number of its members from 55 to 72 in order to be able to accept an increasing number of invitations for foreign appearances in the future without having to neglect its activities at home. This fall the orchestra will give a total of seven concerts under the direction of the Belgian conductor Edouard van Remoortel in Brussels, Paris and London. It will devote itself exclusively to the performance of works by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. In Salzburg itself the orchestra will present eight concerts under the direction of the conductors Paul Walter, Hans Knappertsbusch, van Remoortel, Alceo Galliera, Rudolf Moralt, Volkmar Andreae, Josef Keilberth and the new permanent conductor of the orchestra Ernst Maerzendorfer.

EGON CAESAR CONTE CORTI DIES. The well-known Austrian author Egon Caesar Conte Corti died in Klagenfurt on September 17.

The deceased, who was born on April 2, 1886, was one of the most outstanding historical writers of present-day Austria. The son of an Austro-Hungarian general, he attended Theresian Academy in Wiener-Neustadt and became an officer. After the First World War, however, he devoted himself exclusively to the study of history at the University of Vienna and was awarded his Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1921. Several of his numerous historical works have been translated and acquired fame abroad. Among his most famous books are the following: "Alexander von Battenberg," "Leopold I. von Belgien," "Maximilian und Charlotte von Mexiko," "Der Aufsteig des Hauses Rothschild," "Elisabeth, die seltsame Frau," "Metternich und die Frauen," and "Von Kind zum Kaiser," a biography of Emperor Francis Joseph I.

NEW AUSTRIAN PLAYS PREMIERED. Three hitherto unperformed works for the stage by young Austrian authors have been included in the repertories of the Klagenfurt and Linz theaters. The works in question are Gustav K. Bienek's "Ein Privatmann namens Cicero," which was obtained by the Provincial Theater in Linz, Otto Messinger's comedy "Die und keine andere" and a new play by Fritz Habek, the title of which has not yet been made known. The two latter plays are being performed at the Municipal Theater of Klagenfurt.

AUSTRIAN PLAY HAS WORLD PREMIERE IN LONDON. During September a new work of the Austrian author Richard Duschinsky, "Der loyale Verräter," had its world premiere at the New Lindsay Theater in London. The action of the play, which was staged by the author himself, takes place in 1925. The work enjoyed a great success in the British capital.

NEW BOOKS BY AUSTRIAN AUTHORS. Three new books by young Austrian authors made their appearance at the beginning of the fall season. The worker-author Karl Bednarik, known throughout Europe for his sociological study "Der junge Arbeiter von heute - ein neuer Typ" (The Young Worker of Today - a New Type - Ed.), has brought out his first novel, entitled "Der Tugendfall." Herbert Zend, who received the Austrian State Prize in 1952 for his "Nächtliche Ausfahrt" has now collected his works in the field of lyric poetry in a volume entitled "Die Glaskugel." A volume of lyrics by the young poet Josef Marschall, bearing the title "Schritt im Unendlichen," made its appearance at the bookstores in September.

TWENTY-THREE-YEAR-OLD AUSTRIAN IS PRIZEWINNER AT BESANCON MUSIC FESTIVAL. The 100,000 franc international prize of the Besancon Music Festival for the best young conductor was awarded to the 23-year-old Austrian Peter Traunfellner. The winner studied at the Music Academy of Vienna, where he has already won two prizes for composition. He is also the composer of several ballet and chamber music works.

EXTENSIVE FALL AND WINTER PROGRAM OF THE FRIENDS OF MUSIC SOCIETY IN VIENNA. The Society of the Friends of Music, one of the leading promoters of music in Vienna, has just announced its big fall and winter program. The Society's concerts will provide listeners with particularly fine performances of classical and modern music.

The "Great Symphony" cycle will feature such outstanding European conductors as Rieger, Sabata, Hindemith, Andreae, Boehm, Keilberth and Giulini. In addition to the Vienna orchestras, the Munich Philharmonic and the orchestra of the La Scala in Milan will also perform in this cycle.

The works to be performed by Karajan will extend from Monteverdi to Stravinsky. Another cycle of eight concerts is devoted primarily to the art song, which will be interpreted by such world-famous artists as George London, Elisabeth Schwarzkopf, Hans Hotter, Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau, Julius Pazak, Martha Moedl, Carla Martinis and Wolfgang Windgassen.

CLEMENS HOLZMEISTER DESIGNS NEW FESTIVAL THEATER FOR SALZBURG. The well-known Austrian architect Clemens Holzmeister has worked out plans for the remodeling of the Salzburg Festival Theater. According to these plans, the facade of the theater, which was created by the Baroque Master Fischer von Erlach, is to be preserved but the theater itself, with two galleries and with a capacity of 2,500 to 3,000 persons, is to be built into the rocks of the Moenchsberg.

AUSTRIA'S MOUNTAIN SCENERY A FAVORITE FILM SETTING. Austria's mountain scenery has been described by numerous domestic and foreign film companies as the most desirable setting for films. During 1953 full-length features and shorts were filmed in nearly all of Austria's famous mountain resorts.

Austrian motion picture companies have not let this advantage slip by either. The picture "Magdalena Percht," based on Thea von Harbou's famous novel "Trauergold," was filmed in the Salzkammergut. The leading roles in this film are played by Inge Egger and Victor Staal, who are considered among the most gifted film stars in the German-speaking world. A number of the outdoor shots were made at the Mooserboden construction site of the Kaprun power plant. The film had its world premiere in Munich at the beginning of October, appearing under the title "Dein Herz ist meine Heimat."

At the present time, the Bergland film "Geh mach Dein Fensterl auf," based on a scenario by Anton Kutter, is being shot in the Lechtaler Alps at the Haldersee.

A dramatic film about peasant life, entitled "Die grosse Schuld," is being produced in the mountains of Tyrol under the direction of Alfred Lehner.

The only Austrian picture which was not filmed in Austria itself is the musical about Richard Tauber, entitled "Du bist die Welt fuer mich," which was produced in Venice under the direction of the Austrian director Ernst Marischka.

AUSTRIAN INFORMATION

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